The Newport Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

Wm. & J. H. BARBER.

No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

☞ *TERMS*—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisments not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for $1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisments, except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

☞ No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arreages are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose them.

New Books

WM. A. BARBER,

Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books Stationery, &c. from the *New-York Trade Sale*; which will be sold Cheap.—Among the Books are :—

Miss Landon's Poetical Works, complete in one vol.

Mrs. Heman's Poems,

Christian Keepsake,

Pilgrim's Offering—Boquet, by L. E. L.

Young Ladies Book of Prose,

Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound,

Pra Books, of different sizes, & prices—some finely bound.

Lessons—Question Books,

Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do.

Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols

With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A view of Com. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie—Price 87 cents.

Saturday, April 17.

STEAM MILL for Sale.

THE STEAM MILL on Job Sherman's wharf, now occupied by the Subscriber; it contains a Steam Engine of 16 horse power. with two runs of stones, and is calculated to grind 100 bushels of grain per day; the expense for fuel will not exceed $3 for that quantity.—Any person disposed to purchase, can view the premises, and learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber.

JOB FISH

Newport, May 15.

HANKERCHIEFS.

BANDANNA & Flag Silk hankerchiefs, large size.—Just received and for sale by H. SESSIONS

March 27.

CEDAR SHINGLES.

300,000 North Carolina CEDAR SHINGLES, of the first quality, for sale by

Feb. 6. H. BULL, jun.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints and Dye-Stuffs

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers generally,

THAT having received from various sources, extensive additions to his previous stock of Drugs, &c. he now offers for Sale at his Store, No's 3 & 4, south side Old Faneuil Hall, at uncommonly low prices, a full and complete assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.**

Having selected the same with great care as to quality and variety, embracing all newly discovered preparations, he feels a confidence in saying, he can offer as great inducements to those wishing to purchase as can be found in the City.

Dealers in Drugs or Paints, Clothiers, Country Merchants and Manufacturers, are respectfully invited to call when purchasing, as all goods will be offered at extreme low prices, on accommodating terms, and of the best qualities.

EDWARD BRINLEY,

At the Old Brinley Drug Store, No's 3 & 4, south side, Fanieul Hall, Boston.

N. B.—Blood root, spurred rye, black snake root, bees wax, goldthread, oatmeal, oils hemlock, spruce and winter green, tanzy and wormwood, constantly wanted, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

Scotch Ginghams of beautiful patterns.—Just received by

March 27 H. SESSIONS.

SUMMER GOODS, MAY 29th

FRENCH Muslins & Figured Lawns Parasols, Gloves Shawls, Hdkfs. And a Variety of Fancy SUMMER GOODS,

Are just Opened by

WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

FEATHERS; BEDS, Mattrasses and Cushions.

THE Subsribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Wm. F. & A. BARKER.

Have taken the Store No. 107, Thames-street, recently occupied by Milton Hall, where they intend keeping a good assortment of the above articles, together with Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Wash-stands, &c. Also, a variety of articles in the furnishing line. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves.

☞ Beds, Mattrasses and Cushions, of any description, and manufactured at short notice as cheap as in this State, of equal quality of material & workmanship.

Having purchased the patent feather dressing machine, they will attend to the cleaning of old feathers. Beds taken and returned to any part of the town on the days of dressing.

Mattrasses & Cushions re-manufactured.

WILLIAM F. BARKER,
ALFRED BARKER.

Newport, May 29, 1841.

FEATHERS.

W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL have added to their Assortment of household matters, a prime lot of firs quality Live Geese ond other FEATHERS, which they offer for sale by the Bed, or smaller quantity—warranted well dressed and clean.

Beds dressed and rendered as sweet and lively as new, at the Furniture rooms in Church street.

Also,—Mairasses, Pew cushions, &c of every description, made to order, at short notice.

Newport, May 15.

LEATHER.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Factory in Charles street, and at the stand formerly occupied by Daniels & Yeomans, over Nos. 6 and 7, Market-square, manufactured Sheep and Goat Skins, of almost every description, among which are colored printed and fair Boot and Shoe Linings; Shoe and Stock Bindings; kid, morocco and boot Skins. Also, Threads, Findings, &c.

R. W. BUSH.

Providence, May 21 1841—8w

WM. C, COZZENS, & CO.

HAVE Just opened, in addition to their large assortment before received a very beautiful lot of

Plain Mousseline de Laines,
Do. Crape de Laine,
Blue, Black, and Light colours of Rich Figured Silks,
Do do do Alepines,
Plaid Silks,—do, do. Ginghams,
Striped Cambric Muslins,
Large size Rich Silk Shawls.
Do. do. Black———do
Rich Fancy Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Plaid and Fancy Ribbons,

With many other Fancy and desirable Goods, making their assortment very complete and worthy of

ATTENTION.

April 24.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Raisins and Prunes just received and for sale by T. STACY, JR.

May 15.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public That he has taken a Store in Thames street, Colonnade Row, directly opposite *E. F. & W. Newton's* Store, where he intends keeping for Sale an assortment of **Botanic Medicines.--Botanic Beer** manufactured, and kept constantly on hand and delivered in any part of the Town CHARLES B. WEAVER.

Newport, May 1, 1841.

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

The greatest variety ever offered in this town at one time,

JUST received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of **T. Stacy, Jr.** directly opposite the Post Office. May 1. 1841.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

EDWARD STANHOPE,

No 15, *Broad Street.*

Has just received,

A VERY general Assortment of *GARDEN AND FLOWER* **SEEDS,**

From the Shakers, and from Boston.

ALSO, HAY SEEDS, of all kinds.

Newport, April 3.

NEW PAPER-HANGINGS

Cheaper than Ever!!

M. FREEBORN will sell *PAPER-HANGINGS* cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this Town.

Those in want of the article are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, consisting of 4000 Rolls of new and elegant patterns, from 100 to 12 1-2ct *Also,* Borders, chimney board paper, and Band boxes.—sJust received at No. 22 Broad-Street.

Newport, March 27.

REMOVAL.

JOHN N. POTTER,

Informs his Customers, and the Publick

THAT he has Removed his Stock of Goods to Store No. 112 1-2 Thames Street, two doors north of Church street, where he is This Day Opening, a new and complete assortment

Of Boots & Shoes,

Of every description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—He will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with their patronage.

Newport, April 10.

NEW GOODS,

H. SESSIONS,

HAS Just received a Variety of NEW GOODS, among which are entire new style of Muslins for Dresses,—Also, Printed Lawns, plain and printed Mouseline de lanes, French Cambrics, Cahcoes, Alpines, Crapes, Laces, gloves, hosiery, robes, ginghams, cap and bonnet Ribbons, &c. &c.

Newport, May 1.

Encourage Home Manufact're

STOVES,

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

WM. BROWNELL,

next South of the Post Office

N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE,

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store in Thames street, No 142, formerly occupied by Wm. Lovie, dec. and intends carrying on the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will attend to sales at auction in any part of the town. He will also receive goods at his store to sell at auction, or at private sale on commission.

Please call at the old Auction Stand and get the good bargains.

He has for sale on Commissions, 10,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars—also a general assortmement of *CONFECTIONARY.* **Charles N. Tilley.**

Newport, May 8, 1841.

NEW AND CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

A GREATER variety than can be found at any store in town, just received at the Confectionary and Variety Store of T. STACY Jr. opposite the Post Office.

Newport, May 1.

PEW FOR SALE.

PEW No. 84, in the broad aisle of Trinity Church, for sale by

JOSEPH F. HAVENS.

Newport, April 24.

WM. GUILD,

PROPOSES to open his SCHOOL in the Room recently occupied by Mr. CLARKE, in Mill-street, on MONDAY, the 17th of May. Terms of tuition for those who attend to Arithmetic, Geography and English grammar, $6 per Qr.

Newport, May 1.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

J. M. COOK & Co. would respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have opened a Store No. 132, Thames st. for the sale of

DRY GOODS,

At which a new and complete assortment may be found, at the very lowest prices.

Gentlemen's garments made to order, and particular attention paid to cutting, by Mr. EDWARD HALL.

Newport, May 1.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD.

Respectfully informs his Old Friends and Customers in Town and country,

THAT he has removed to the commodious Store formerly occupied by *Sheffield & Bell,* 4 doors south of his late location, where he has for sale *every article* in the **Grocery Line,** (with the exception of intoxicating Liquors)—as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality—and delivered free of expense in any part of the Town.

He has *OIL*—Sperm at $1 20 cts. warranted pure; and Whale at 50 cts. almost as white as water;—Brown Havana Sugar, 12½ lbs. for $1—and other articles in proportion.

During the Summer season, he will be constantly supplied from the best Dairy's on the Island, with good fresh Butter, &c. Without undertaking to puff his articles, he will merely invite his friends to call and satisfy themselves, which he believes they will not fail to do, on inspection.

Newport, April 3, 1841.

J. M. SHERMAN TAILOR,

No. 153, Thames-street.

HAS just received, and offers for sale cheap, a well assorted variety of

New Spring GOODS.

The Public are invited to examine them.

Newport, April 3.

Musical Instruments, and Musical Instruction books, for the Violin, Flute, and Accordian, just received at the Variety Store of

May 15. *T. STACY, Jr.*

ALPINES.

LIGHT and dark figur'd *ALPINES* a beautiful article for Spring dresses, just received and for Sale by

March 27, H, SESSIONS,

WOOD CLOCKS.

A NEW and neat pattern, and warrented to keep good time, just received and for sale by

May 15. T. STACY, JR.

FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given,

THAT valuable HOUSE and Lot of Land situated in Thames-street, late the property of *Benjamin Hall,* dec.—On the premises is a good well of water, a wood house, and every necessary outbuilding, in good repair. The Store is an excellent stand for business, and the house is ample and convenient for two large families, or for a Boarding-House. It will be sold low, and two-thirds of the purchase money can be secured by mortgage on the premises, for such time as may suit the convenieuce of the purchaser.—For further particulars and terms, apply at this Office, or to

ELIZABETH HALL, *Exec'x.*

Newport, Feb. 27, 1841—3m.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Thames and corner of Bridge streets, and now occupied by Capt. *Wm. Messer,* and formerly the residence of Mrs. F. Woodman.—It has a large Garden, a store house, and a never failing well of water. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STEVENS.

Newport, March 6.

TO LET,

And immediate Possession given,

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Franklin-street, next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The House is in complete repair; has a large garden, a well of excellent water, with a pump in the wash room; a large grass plat is in front of the house, and it is a very pleasant residence for a genteel family.—*Also,* Several small Tenements, and immediate possession given.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, April 10.

MISCELLANY.

LECTURES ON THE SPHERE AND DUTIES OF WOMEN, AND OTHER SUBJECTS, by G. W. BURNAP, Pastor of the First Independent Church, in one vol. has just been published. There is a just thinking, and eloquent writing, in the following passage on the duties of woman, as a wife and head of a family:—

"She is fitted to find happiness in that relation by the affections of her heart. The grand essentials to happiness in this life, are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for. We all must have something to love. Especially in this the case with woman, whose capacity for affection is much greater than that of man.

There is a famous passage in the writings of Rousseau, that great delineator of the human heart, which is as true to human nature as it is beautiful in expression; "Were I in a desert I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections. If I could do no better, I would fasten them on some sweet myrtle, or some melancholy cypress, to connect myself to; I would court them for their shade, and greet them kindly for their protection. I would write my name upon them, and declare that they were the sweetest trees throughout all the desert. If their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn, and when they rejoiced I would rejoice along with them." Such is the absolute necessity which exists in the human heart of having something to love. Unless the affections have an object, life itself becomes joyless and insipid. The affections have this apparent peculiarity, that they are not so much the means of happiness, as their exercise is happiness itself. And not only so, if they have no object, the happiness derived from our other powers is cut off. Action and enterprise flag, if there be no object dear to the heart, to which those actions can be directed.—The confiding woman, then, who has chosen a husband worthy of her affections, with a common share of this world's prosperity, has the highest possible chance for happiness. Her heart has found the very thing to which it was made to attach itself. It is filled and satisfied. She has now something to live for. All her powers of action are awakened to an energy which she never felt before. She has moreover, guidance and protection. What more can she want? Her affections are the buoyant motives to her activity, and her activity is the more happy as it expresses and gratifies her affections. Thus life is absolutely full. Every day brings with it its own satisfactions. There is consequently no regret for the past, nor any necessity of postponing all happiness to the future.

Then, the affections are not only their own reward, their own happiness, but they are the best teachers of duty. And here is an exhibition of Divine Wisdom which ought to call forth our perpetual admiration. As affection is the strongest motive to duty, so the wise Designer has secured the most intimate and fundamental relation by the strongest affection.—No human legislation could enforce that treatment of husband and wife which is essential to the happiness of both. No interference from any source is of the least service, and happiness and all prospect of it, must be banished before there can be any appeal to third party. But twhen two are united by true affection the heart has given a bond of duty stronger than can be imposed by any compulsory obligation. Hence it is that marriage generally produces the best effect upon the female character. Indeed it may be said, that it always improves it, if it be capable of improvement.

There is no teacher like true affection. The Jewish and Christian religions vindicate their claim to a Divine origin as much as in any other way in the deep wisdom and philosophical truth upon which they are founded. They do not begin by saying, thou shalt do this or that, but they go deeper, and say, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," well knowing that these two commandments embrace all others. So in laying the foundations of society, the Creator based them upon affection. He made no outward law directing the conduct in the primary relations. He did not say to the first pair, "Ye shall treat each other thus and so." But he put between them those affections which are the best security of duty. He so formed their hearts, that they must involuntarily fulfil the first command, "Ye shall love each other with an affection, before which all others fade away;" an enactment which has lost nothing of its force, and which has in all ages led husband and wife, forsaking all other connexions, to cleave to each other, so as to to all purposes of this life to become one, to be identified in feeling, purpose, interest, and endeavor.

Marriage generally improves the character of woman, not only because it puts her under the best possiple tuition, that of the affections, and affords scope to her active energies, but because it gives her higher aims, and a more dignified position in society. Oh! how much there is of female talent and capacity, which is never developed for want of an opportunity? Where education has been careful and thorough, there is a great developement of power. Society, after the coppletion of school education, is the means of still further improvement For a few years it fills the female mind.—Every thing is fresh and new, and therefore interesting. One scene of gaiety after another absorbs and engrosses the attention. Emancipation from the confinement of school discipline, and the pleasures of free and independent action, are enough to make life pass agreeably away. But the time at length comes, when all these things begin to pall. The feeling begins occasionally to come over the young woman, that it is but a sorry account of human life, that is spent in a perpetual round of frivolities. The human mind is made for serious realities, and never can be satisfied with any thing else. Unless supplied with these it loses its self-respect. The mind unoccupied without, turns inward and preys upon itself. In this state of things the moral dispositions suffer. The temper cannot retain its sunny brightness, and a new generation coming forward with the charms of youth and beauty, is in no degree calculated to increase the self complacency of the woman who has trod the whole round of the gaieties of the world. There is apt to arise about that time a critical spirit, which is not altogether pleased with things as they are.—There is a fear of falling into neglect, which becomes watchfully suspicious of any signs of it. The general feelings are too apt to contract, and the openness and freedom of earlier years give place to reserve. All these evils find their remedy in the new relation, which marriage brings about. The affections having found their proper object, harmony and complacency are restored to the soul. The active powers having found something worthy of them to do, go forth in joyful exercise. The critical spirit disappears, and woman, finding herself embarked anew in that great voyage of life, feels disposed to cultivate the best feelings towards her fellow passengers.

If marriage places woman in that sphere where she may attain the greatest happiness, so does it advance her to a station of power and responsibility Her power over her husband's happiness is almost absolute. By wisdom, by steadiness, by forbearance, by meekness, she may be to him a tower of strength. But no tongue can tell the ways in which she may annoy and render him wretched.

PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM.

The fifth annual report of the Directors of this valuable Institution, has just been published. We copy the following passage from it, in relation to the dishonest practice of "some of our American editors and publishers," which is therein mentioned:—

"Your Board," say the directors have recently commissioned a respectable house to import from England, for the library of the Athenæum, a collection of valuable books, both literary and scientific. These books will be purchased without unnecessary delay, and, ere the lapse of many weeks, may be expected to arrive. Your Board, though they are not wanting in consideration for those of our American publishers who are accustomed to issue accurate and beautifully printed editions of works of enduring value, are yet, for the most part inclined to prefer English editions, because, generally speaking, they are printed on better paper, with a more legible type, and with far greater attention to accuracy—A yet more prevailing reason for this preference should not here be omitted.—Some of our American editors and publishers, either from a motive of misplaced economy, or from a desire to win the popular favor, are in the habit of mutilating the editions of English works which they re-publish, by suppressing some portions, and by accommodating others to the supposed wants and tastes of American readers. This practice is, in the judgment of your Board, wholly unwarrantable—unjust both to authors and readers—tending to beget distrust in all American reprints; and involving a discretionary power which no editor or publisher should be permitted to exercise."

The annual charge for the payment of the interest on the national debt of England, is one hundred and forty millions of dollars, and that for the ordinary expenditures of government one hundred and ten millions.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JUNE 1, 1841.

At 11 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive officer. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of government in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress, whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people, will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish under such circumstances would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them.—I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of our Revolution our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market.

We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our county as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wildernesses, and introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions The Federative system, leaving to each state the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal government those of general import admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but at the same time I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coinage and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands incurred in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the 4th day of March last was $33,429,616 50, of which $24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two million five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety eight cents, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,420; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the 4th of March, at $12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of $15,315,000;—which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months, Treasury notes of issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the 1st of Sept. next, about 11,340,000 dollars.

The ways and means of the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about $694,000, of funds available on the 28th ult.; and unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of $3,800,000. making an aggregate of about $6,450,060, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of Sept. next of $4,845 000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered, except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results.

Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue, is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department.—Upon such an agent depends in an eminent degree the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depend. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both.

If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surplusses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition.

Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in price, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interests of their debts. Such unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent; enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same.

Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion.—An illustration derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,060 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers to the amount of $6000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835 they reached 16,000,000. And the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus crowding into the space of three years upwards of twenty-three years purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors- a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed.

If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created, shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government or those of private individuals, the temptation of abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been been before the country.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the U. States exercised his veto power and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the chair of state unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people.

After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the questice whether that experiment was made under propitious or aoverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short space of eight years the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted.

As to the first it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the U. S. Bank Charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical: and whether the United States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful.

As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as to the third, if carried through all the stages of transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives.

The late contest, which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and while the subtreasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in.—To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinion. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connexion with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government; a consent which might in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking institutions. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States.

As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the states, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor states and this Government expressly guaranty to the states all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustee for the states; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in Constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require.

In the present condition of some of the states, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor states for a resort on an oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The states are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good.

The happy effects of such a measure upon all the states would immediately be manifested. With the debtor states it would effect the relief to a great extent of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminevtly assists in restoring general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the state securities, and the attitude of the states would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With states laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy.

Whether such distribution should be made directly to the states in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an enquiry into abuses, which promises to develope gross enormities in connexion with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting upon the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maratime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public opinion.—But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace.

The policy which was adopted by Mr. Munroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacricity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July, next, $84,006 06 1-3, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of $60,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first July and the first of January, 1842, making the whole $150,006 06 1-3.—The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensibly necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that by the time of your next regular session measures of importance, in connection with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government.—It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent letting of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that if the department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is ever more exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every gerson whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in their judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests.—Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is toward the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests.

To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected.—Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and state Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—DEATH OF COM. CLAXTON.—Valparaiso papers to the 16th of March have come to hand by the Neptune, Capt. Hays, which also brought $102,000 in specie.

We regret to announce the death of Commodore Alexander Claxton, commander of the American squadron in the Pacific. He died at Talcahuano, on the 7th of March, and his remains were conveyed in the frigate Constitution to Valparaiso, where she arrived on the 11th. The funeral took place on the 12th.

New-York Com. Adver.

A Good Appointment.—Col Worth has been appointed to succeed Gen. Armistead in the command of the Florida Army. In the general orders announcing his appointment, the thanks of the Department are tendered to Gen Armistead for the zeal and perseverance with which he has encountered the complicated difficulties he has had to contend with in Florida.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, JUNE 3.

The Acadia arrived.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Acadia arrived yesterday morning in 13 1-2 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of May.

There is nothing from the President. All hopes of her safety must be abandoned.

The news from China is not so favorable as the last accounts. The trade had not been re-opened and things were far from being settled. A great many civilities had passed between the authorities of the two governments, and negotiations, were carried on, but the Chinese are not disposed to act with sincerity. Hong Kong had been formally proclaimed a British Colony. Captain Elliott was it is stated, to be superseded by Col. Sir Henry Pottinger, who was to go out by the next overland mail, with full powers to conclude the terms of a settlement.

The Cotton market remained without any material change.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was exceedingly dull, and business generally languid.

The agitation upon the subject of the corn laws was very great, both in England and Scotland.

THE CORN LAWS.—Lord John Russell in the House of Commons May 7, in conformity with the promise which he had made a few days previously, announced that when the House should go into committee on the laws relating to the importation of corn, he should propose a fixed duty of 8 shillings per quarter on wheat, 5s. per quarter on rye, 4s 6d on barley, and 3s 4d on oats.

THE BUDGET.—The debate on the Budget, and particulary on the sugar duties, commenced on the 7th, and was continued from day to day by adjournment, and no question was taken, up to the latest date. There had accordingly been no trial of the strength of parties, and the Ministry remained of course as before.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN FROM LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA.—*Havre, May* 10. The Louis Philippe New-York packet ship has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description.

On the arrival in dock however, a strong body of gendarmerie were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month, for as yet I cannot give you precise dates for any thing except that these men were taken from the Crescent which vessel had picked them up in their long boat.—But a tale of horror is to be told about them. It appears when the vessel struck thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers took to the jolly boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night.

Some days after, the mate and crew determined (as they say, in order to lighten the boat) to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place.—There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after them. One fine boy entreated for a few moments to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the sides of the boat, praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. *One hour after the massacre*, the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent, the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul. The result I will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly boat has not been heard of. The dates of the Vill de Lyon, have been anticipated by the Acadia.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—*Havre, May* 13. The American ship Crescent, Capt. Ball, arrived here yesterday evening with the remainder of the passengers of the William Brown who were saved in the long boat. The arrival of this vessel has confirmed all the horrid details given of the dreadful scene which took place during the night of the 20th and 21st of April. Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea fourteen were men and two women; of the seventeen saved fifteen are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to separate man and wife if it were possible to help it. He fell into the bottom of the boat and was saved. A boy twelve years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and favored by the darkness of the night, crouched under bows and was saved. All the women saved are young, except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfrieshire, who, with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved. One family of the name of Leyden (sixteen in all) sunk with the vessel; another named Corp—father, mother, and five children—sunk at the same time; the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family.—He had not a soul left belonging to him. They were also from Colonel Stewart's property. A Mrs Anderson with three children, who were going to join her husband, a medical gentleman settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship. Miss Anderson and a Miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the long boat.—The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers were examined by the British and American Consuls this morning, and the impression is that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but it is to be hoped that the two Consuls will give publicity to the examination, in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, June 5, 1841.

The President's Message.

We this day present to our readers, the Message of the President at the opening of Congress.—It is a clear and business-like document, and states with great brevity and point, the leading measures to which the attention of Congress is called.

The length of the Message has excluded many articles from our columns.

Extra Session of Congress

Monday last, the 31st ult. was the day named by the proclamation of the late President, for a special session of the 27th Congress, and the two houses assembled at 12 o'clock, and were thus organized:—

The Senate was full, with few exceptions. All present were in excellent health. Mr. Southard resumed the Chair, and called the body to order, when it was directed that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

A joint committee was then appointed to wait upon the President, and the Senate then adjourned.

The House was called to order by the clerk, Mr. Hugh A. Garland, who after reading the proclamation under which Congress was convened, called over the names of those persons who, according to the information in his possession, had been elected. Two hundred and twenty seven members appeared. The clerk stated that no election had taken place in Illinois, and that no information as to the result of the elections in Alabama, and Mississippi had reached him.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House, on the first ballot. The number of votes given was 221—less by six than the number present. Mr. White had 121 votes. The oath was administered to him by the oldest member of the House, Mr. Lewis eWilliams and he addressed the House.

Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke was chosen Clerk on the 4th ballot, having received 128 votes, and Mr. F. O. Smith 87.

When the motion was made to appoint a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the two houses were organized and ready to receive any communication from him, Mr. McKeon, of New-York, took occasion to raise the question whether Mr. Tyler was President or Vice President, acting as President. The House, however, would not entertain any discussion of the matter, and rejected the motion to alter the resolution.

While a motion respecting the adoption of rules was under consideration Mr. Adams moved to rescind the 21st rule, excluding abolition petitions. The House adjourned without taking the question.

On Tuesday the President's Message was received in both Houses, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, a question was made, as in the House yesterday, as to the right of the President to the title of President.—Mr. Allen, of Ohio, contended that Mr. Tyler was the Vice President still, though the powers and duties of the office had devolved on him.

Mr. Clay moved the appointment tomorrow, of a select committee on that part of the President's Message relative to a *fiscal agency*.

In the House, after reading the Message, Mr. Adams renewed his motion relative to Abolition petitions.

There was some discussion relative to seats for the members, but the subject was finally laid on the table.

TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the amount of outstanding Treasury Notes on the 1st inst. was $8,063,563 11 cts.

LADIES COMPANION.—The June number of this valuable periodical, was early received. It is embellished with a steel plate of Indian Falls, and plate of Summer Fashions. The contents are wholly original, and from the pens of the best writers. In our poetical department we have copied several excellent pieces.

☞ We are compelled to omit this day our Diary for May,—Its general average is nearly 3 degrees cooler than May of last year.

Annual Town-Meeting.

The Annual Meeting for the election of Town Officers, was held on Tuesday last.—H. Y. CRANSTON, Esq. was chosen Moderator.—The Officers of the last Year were generally re-elected without any opposition.

For want of room, we are compelled to omit the list of officers chosen, and other business transacted at the meeting.

The Report of the School Committee, and several votes respecting town orders, the beach, sand, &c. were directed to be published.—[See Advertisement]

The choice of Street Commissioner, and much important municipal business, was postponed to the adjourned meeting on Tuesday next.

YEARLY MEETING.—The Yearly Meeting of FRIENDS for New-England, will commence in this Town on Saturday morning next, the 12th inst. and be continued during the following week.

Quick Passage.—The Steam Boat BELLE arrived here on Thursday morning in 11 hours from New-York, with nearly 300 passengers—having performed her passage to and from New-York, in 25 hours.

SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.—The Acadian Reporter of May 29th, states that the jolly boat of this ship, containing a number of persons supposed to be lost, in the account published of the wreck, had been picked up, and that the individuals had been rescued. We are not informed of the name of the vessel which came to their aid or of the place at which they were landed.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ *NOTICE.*—The Clarke-street Church will be opened To-morrow, Sunday, June 6th, for Public Worship, at the usual hours.—REV. DAVID STEERE will occupy the desk.—Seats free. [June 5.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 31
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 235 Beef Cattle, 30 pair of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, and 700 Swine—30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have further declined. We quote first quality $6 75 a $7; second quality $6 25 a $6 50, third quality $5 25 a $6.

Working Oxen.—Sales $50, $58, $62, $75, $83, $90, $100 and $105.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $22, 27, 33, 35, $37 & $40.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 5 1-4 a 5½ for Sows, and 6 1-8 a 6 1-4 for Barrows; a lot large Barrows at 5½.—At retail, from 6 to 8.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, May 31.

WOOL.—We have no change to notice in this article; sales to a moderate extent have been made since the last report. The prices for the new clip, which is nearly ready to be taken off, it is expected will be quite as low, or even lower than they were last year.

Prices of WOOL—Prime or Saxony fleece 48 a 50 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 45 a 47; do. 4-3 do. 42 a 44; do 1-2 do, 38 a 40; 1-4 & common, 35 a 37; superfine Northern, pulled lambs' 42 a 45, No. 1 do. do. 37 a 42; No. 2, do. do 25 a 32, No. 3, do. do. 18 a 20.

MARRIED.

In New York, on the 24th ult., by the Rev Mr. Stopford, Mr. Samuel Sterne, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of Mr. Clark Burdick, all of this town.

DIED,

In this Town on Tuesday, Charles A. son of Mr. Wm. P. Cory, aged 5 years.

At North-Kingstown on the 21st ult. Mr. James Gardner, aged 80 years—a Revolutionary Pensioner.

At New-Orleans on the 22d ult Hon. Philip K. Lawrence, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Louisiana.

Weekly Almanac.

1841. JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises	High water
5 Saturday,	4 39	7 21	9 23	9 1
5 Sunday,	4 38	7 22	10 2	9 51
7 Monday,	4 37	7 23	10 33	13 38
8 Tuesday	4 36	7 24	10 59	11 22
9 Wednesday,	4 35	7 25	11 22	morn.
10 Thursday,	4 34	7 26	11 43	0 5
11 Friday,	4 33	7 27	morn,	0 45

Moon's Last Qr 12th day, 2h. 54m. Morning

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED,

SATURDAY, May 29,—Sch.r Cornelia, Cramner, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Sch'r Wolcott, Owen, from New-York.

Sch'r Harriet, Barnard, from Nantucket for Alexandria—Hope & Susan, Winslow, from do. for Norfolk,

Sch'r Henry, Burt, from Washington, N. C.

Sch'r Cherokee, Presby, from Taunton for New-York.

Sloop Rienzi, Heath, from Providence for New-York.

SUNDAY, May 30.—Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, from Providence.

Sailed this morning French ship Anselme Grenedal, for Bordeaux.

MONDAY, May 31.—Sch'r Ceylon, Gilkey, from Camden, Me,

Sch'rs Hope & Susan, Thatcher, and Lackawana, Baker, both from Kennebeck.

TUESDAY, June 1.—Barque Pilgrim, Collins, from Somerset, bound on a Whaling voyage.

Sch'rs Iona, from Cherryfield, and Liberty from Bath.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.—Sch'r Ceres, Grove, from Gardiner, Me for Norwich.

Sch'r Wm Penn, Edwards, from Somerset for New-York.

Sloop Charles, Ash, from New-York.

THURSDAY, June 4.—Sch'r Sapello, Townsend, from New-York for Fall River.

Sloops Candace, and Amity, both from New York.

Sailed, Barque Pilgrim, from Somerset for, South Atlantic, whaling.

FRIDAY, June 4.—Barque Beaver, Edmond from Trapani, (Sicily) and 40 days from Gibraltar, bound to New-York.

Sch'r J. Burt, Reeves, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Sch'r Pontiac, Cory, from Duxbury for Norfolk.

Sch'r Franklin, Coleman, from Hartford for Nantucket.

Sch'r Jon. Howland, from New-London.

Sloop Victory, Heath, from New-York.

ENTERED,

June 1.—Sch'r Liberty, Fairfield. Bath

CLEARED,

May 28.—French ship Anselme, Guenedal [Bordeaux

June 1.—Sch'r Virginian, Burroughs, Picton

MARINE MEMORANDA,

At Ponce, 17th ult. Sch'r Hannah, Boss, from Wilmington.

At St. Thomas 20th ult, Sch'r Reaper, from this port.

At Savannah 22d ult. Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, for Havana

WHALERS.

At Talcahunna, Feb. 24th, ship Mechanic Pratt, of this port, with 1900 bbls spoil, to make one more cruise and then return home.

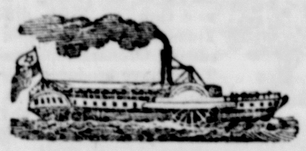
New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.

FOR NEW-YORK,
Fare Reduced.
DAILY LINE.

THE Steam-Boats MASSACHUSETTS Capt. Comstock, leaves Stonington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,—and the *NARRAGANSETT*, Capt. Woolsey, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Passengers will leave Newport at 3 o'clock P. M. in the steamer Balloon.—☞ Fare from Newport to New-York, $3.

June 5, 1841.

New Line for NEW-YORK.
Fare only ONE Dollar.

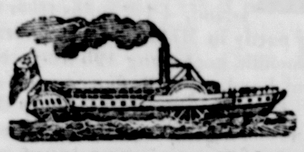


The splendid fast sailing steam boat

***BELLE*, Capt. R. Peck,**

Will leave the Long-Wharf, Newport for New-York, *THIS EVENING*, May 29th, at about 8 o'clock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Charles N. Tilley, Agent, No. 142, Thames-street.

☞ Regular days for leaving Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—From New-York, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. June 5.



For Providence, Bristol & Newport.

THE Steam-Boat BALLOON, Capt. WOOLSEY, will leave Providence and Newport, during the Month of May, as follows:—

Leaves Providence daily, (Mondays excepted) at half past 9 o'clock A. M. leaves Newport at 3 P. M. same days. On Sundays will leave Providence at 8 o'clock, for Newport,—and Newport at 5 p. m. landing at Bristol every passage. Fare 50 cents.

Newport, May 15,

☞ **TILLEY'S Fashionable Bonnet STORE.** ☜

THERE having been innumerable complaints on the part of the LADIES, relative to the difficulty in procuring the most fashionable and useful BONNETS, for the different Seasons;—And as a Lady can best attend to a Bonnet Store, and I having been importuned by the importers & manufacturers to establish one, they promising to send me the most fashionable, and at the cheapest rates, I have concluded so to do, and *now christen the Store with the above name.*

I have just opened, a splendid Assortment of **Straw Bonnets**, of the soft finish. Also Straw Braids and French Braids and Bonnets, and in fact every kind of Bonnet now in use.

☞ I have a handsome assortment of Ribbons and Linings.

☞ I have a few more Cut GOODS, to sell Cheap.

WM. JAMES TILLEY.

Newport, June 5, 1841.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having received a Deed of Assignment of all the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq of Jamestown, for the benefit of his Creditors, hereby gives notice to all who are interested, that the same can be examined on application to him.

BENJ. MUMFORD, *Assignee.*

Newport, June 5, 1841.

R. Island Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the *Rhode-Island Bridge Company* are hereby notified That the Annual Dividend will be paid on and after Monday, the 31st inst. at the Bank of Rhode-Island, during Bank hours.

W. A. CLARKE, *Treas'r.*

Newport, May 29, 1841.

Fourteenth Annual Report,
Of the Public School Committee, 1841.

To the Freemen of the Town of Newport, at their Annual Town Meeting to be holden on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

IN presenting this, the 14th Annual Report of the Public Schools in Newport, the Committee feel highly gratified in being able to state, that the Schools are now progressing in a manner calculated to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of the friends to a general dissemination of education among all classes. The town having been divided for convenience into two Public School Districts, there are now in successful operation, in each District, 1 Primary School for children of both sexes, of 5 years of age & upwards; 1 Grammar School for boys, and 1 for girls—making in all 6 schools, under the care of instructors well qualified for the discharge of their duties

Since the last annual Town Meeting, the committee in accordance with their instructions by vote of the town, have dispensed with the monitorial system of instruction, which had previous to that period, been pursued in the boys' department in school No 1, and have great pleasure in stating, that by the improvement manifested at subsequent examinations, before the committee and numerous visiters, that their anticipations have been fully realized.

There are at this time, connected with the South District School, 267 pupils—with the North 260; making in all 527. In the North District there are at this time the names of 15 applicants for admission to the boys' department, and 12 applicants for the girls'—for the Primary department 43.—All these schools are full. In the South district all applicants for the boys' department, who are qualified, are admitted, there being generally from 20 to 40 vacant seats. The room will accommodate 200. The girls' department is now full—for the Primary there are 12 applicants.

The following minutes from the Books of the Treasurer of the Committee, exhibit the Receipts and Expenditures since the last annual Report.—

Receipts, &c.	
Balance on hand the last year,	$461 32
Received from the State,	1,739 52
Received from the Town,	800 00
For sale of Books & Stationary,	95 68
	$3,096 52

Expenditures.	
Tuition,	$2,375 00
Repairs,	88 24
Stoves and Pipes,	51 32
Fuel,	133 99
Books,	276 18
Incidental,	32 62
Balance on hand,	139 27
	$3,096 52

Respectfully submitted for the Committee
WM. H. DOUGLASS, *Sec'ry.*

At a Town Meeting holden Newport, June 1, 1841.

VOTED, That no person be allowed to take sand from any place, within one hundred and fifty feet of the fence erected on the Town's Beach to protect the sand, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, to and for the use of the town; and that all offences under this act, be prosecuted in the name of the Town Treasurer or the Street Commissioner, before any court competent to try the same; and that the Street Commissioner be directed to stake off the limits, within which sand shall not be taken agreeably to this vote—and that the same be published three weeks in all the newspapers of this town.

A true copy-witness;
B. B. HOWLAND, *Town Clerk.*
June 5.

At a Town Meeting holden Newport, June 1, 1841.

VOTED, That no outstanding orders on the Town Treasury shall draw interest after the 10th inst., and that public notice be given thereof 3 weeks in the newspapers of this town, that those persons holding orders on the Town Treasury, which have been presented to the Town Treasurer for payment, and whereupon a memorandum is made by him, agreeably to a vote of the town, passed the 13th November, 1839, may now present them to the Town Treasurer for payment. A true copy-witness—
B. B. HOWLAND *Town Clerk.*

At a Town Meeting, holden Newport, June 1, 1841.

VOTED That the Town Treasurer or Street Commissioner of this town, shall ask, demand and receive, at the time of taking the same, for every horse cart load of sand or gravel taken from the Town's Beach, *five* cents, and for every additional creature in any team *five* cents, so that four oxen and one horse shall be *twenty-five* cents, and so in proportion for any number in the team, and no less.—and that the same be published three weeks in all the newspapers of this Town.

A true Copy—Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Town Clerk.*

TO LET,

A NEW and splendid Carriage, and gentle Horse. Apply to

T. T. SHEFFIELD,
June 5. Broad-street

AN Elegant Assortment of colored LAWNS, for Sale low at No. 132, Thames-street, by

J. M. COOK & Co.
Newport, May 29.

AUCTIONS.

On MONDAY, June 21st,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale,

(If fair, if not the first fair day after,

THE new HOUSE belonging to *Isaac Headly*, corner of High and Sherman-stre. 31 by 24 feet, with 5 rooms on the first floor, 3 in the attic, and 2 in the basement. The lot is 50 by 100 feet, with good cistern, well of water, &c.—For further information enquire of C. E. BELL, near the premises, or of

J. GOODSPEED, *Auc'r.*
Newport, May 22.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
STOCK, &c. AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, June 14th

AT 9 o'clock A. M. at the Farm now occupied by *George Knowles*, Esq. in Jamestown, will be sold at Auction, about

169 SHEEP and Lambs.
1 pair Oxen—1 do. Stags,
1 4 year old Steer,
2 3 year old Heifers,
3 2 year old do. do.—1 Sow & Pigs,
One Chaise—one OX Cart,
And sundry articles of Household Furniture,—Conditions at the time of Sale.

BENJ. MUMFORD, Assignee.
Newport, June 5, 1841.

On THURSDAY, July 1st,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises,

(If not previously sold at private sale.)

THE Dwelling-house and Lot of Land situated on Thames street, known as the Parsonage House of the 7th day Baptist Society; it is bounded northerly on the estate occupied by James Allen; southerly on land of the late Thomas Stevens, dec. and easterly on Duke-street.—For further particulars, apply to

HENRY BURDICK,
C. W BURDICK,
IRA STILLMAN, } *Trustees*

Newport, June 5, 1841.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, on sixth day, the 18th of 6th month, 1841, at 3 o'clock P. M. TEN SHARES of the Capital Stock of the LANDHOLDERS' BANK, in South-Kingstown—it being the property of *Sarah Congdon*, dec.—Said Sale will take place at the Banking Institution, when and where the terms of sale will be made known. THOMAS WILBUR.

Executor to the Will, and made Adm'r by a Court of Probate in Massachusetts.

Fall River, 5th mo. 28th, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large supply of

Cheap Dry Goods,

Which he now offers at very reduced prices, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, of the latest importations; Sattinetts, Vestings, gambroond, mole-skin, &c.—*Also*, A large quantity of French, English and American Prints; Mousline de laines, very cheap; linen table cloths; Irish linens, birdseye diapers, linens, silk and cotten gloves, Scotch ginghams, Edinburgh shawls, and a large assortment of Hosiery.—Also, 3 or 4 pieces extra super MERINOES, for gentlemen's summer coats, for sale very low.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
June 5. No. 139, Thames-st.

Mill-Street Academy.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Rev. Mr. CLARKE to attend to the instruction of pupils in the Languages, in this School. Scholars wishing to attend to the Latin, Greek or French, are now admitted.

Terms $8 per quarter for Latin, Greek or French—for French, with either of the other Languages $10, (including the different branches of English education.)

WM. GUILD, *Principal.*
Newport, June 5.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, and wishing to make a close of the same, will sell them at Wholesale prices.—Those who are about supplying themselves with a new suitt will save money by calling on

JAMES PHILLIPS.
Newport, June 5.

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the *Newport Union Club*, will be held on Tuesday evening next at their room at 8 o'clock,—A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order of

N U. LYON, *President.*
June 5. 1841

BOARDERS WANTED.

ONE or Two *FAMILIES*, or a few Private Boarders, can be handsomely accommodated in one of the pleasantest situations at the South part of the Town, on application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS.
Newport, May 29

POETRY.

From the Ladies Companion, for June, 1841.

VISIONS OF THE HEART.

BY MISS A. D. WOODBRIDGE.

The deep blue sky hath turn'd to gray,
And chilling is the wintry air ;
The earth seems sad and drear to-day,
We look within—'tis *Summer there !*

For in the heart, Love's altar flame
Is burning with a constant light,
And many a flower of heav'nly name,
Is putting forth its petals bright.

There Hope delights to plume her wing,
While Thought is whisp'ring—" Not too fast !
That flight will only serve, to bring
Another tribute to the Past."

Its records lie on Mem'ry's shrine,
Let's turn their pages back !
Ah ! smiles and tears, are here the sign
To mark Time's fleeting track.

Fair groups are seen, and glances bright,
And now amid the throng,
Two youthful forms attract my sight,
And still my gaze prolong.

Their smile is lit by joyous youth,
And Peace is on each brow,
They clasp the golden chain of Truth—
What change is passing now ?"

One droops—for Health has turn'd away—
Oh ! may she soon return !
And give new vigor day by day,
'Till on that cheek, shall burn
The brightest tint of op'ning rose,
That fairest flower the spring-time knows.

One droops—the other comes to cheer
Each weary hour of pain,
To while away the thought of fear,
And wake Hope's magic strain.

Their hearts are true to early love,
Their Hope, their aim is one,
Their common Father dwells above,
And when this life is done,
With joy thay'll "enter into rest,"
To dwell with God—for ever blest.

On the Death of a Little Child.

"*Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.*"

Withdrawn in love from earthly pain,
And every evil passion's pow'r ;
Borne from the world ere sin could stain
Or sorrow blight the opening flower ;
How sweet to think the cherub fair,
That so on earth absorb'd our love,
Transplanted by an angel's care,
Blooms in the Paradise above !

And shall we *meet* him in the sky,
So loved and so lamented here ?
And shall we greet again on high
The face and form on earth so dear ?
Then let us calmly wait the day,
The glorious day of Heavenly bliss ;
Joy cannot speed nor sorrow stay
The hour that brings a boon like this !

ODE TO PEACE.

All hail the long expected day,
When Peace shall dwell on every shore,
When angry strife shall pass away,
And men shall wield the sword no more ;

When turns our race to peaceful toil,
The hand to guide the shining plough
And when upon the blood-stained soil
The yellow, waving harvests bow :

When silent is the widow's wail,
Nor tearful is the Orphan's cheek ;
And when upon the moving gale
No more the martial thunders break.

Then shall all coming time abound
With moral virtues blest increase,
And Earth be consecrated ground,
To great and holy deeds of Peace !

And man shall rise in conscious power,
And cast the passion's thrall away ;
Whilst onward hastes the happy hour
That ushers in Millenium Day.

AGRICULTURAL.

Roots for Stock.

That excellent work, the Boston Cultivator well observes—It is now time to be planning and setting a patch or a field for root culture. Stock of all descriptions require a portion of this kind of food to keep them easy through our long winters, and cows particulary may be kept in milk for a month or two longer, by means of roots. A great variety have been recommended, and we can have our choice of them. It seems the prevailing opinion that beets or carrots are better for cows in milk than are any of the different kinds of turnips. Late English writers are strongly recommending the white carrot, a new variety, not long since introduced to England and to this country. Large stories are told of its productive powers, and it is advisable to make trial of the seed, which may be had at the seed stores in this city.

Mr. Pusey, a member of Parliament, makes a public statement, that no less than thirty-eight tons of the white carrot have been grown on an acre in several instances. These carrots have long been raised in Flanders. Carrots are considered worth about twice as much for horses and for fattening animals as turnips are. In some soils turnips can be more easily raised—in a wet season we can have them on almost any soil, whose surface is made rich, without digging or ploughing deep—and we can sow them late in June on ground where carrot, parsnip, beet or other sowings have failed—and turnips are much better than no roots for all growing stock, particulary for calves through the first winter. Let every farmer grow some kind or other for his cattle.

Do but increase a man's pride, and his fear of shame will ever be proportioned to it ; for a greater value a man sets upon himself, the more pains he will take, and the greater hardships he will undergo to avoid shame.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectably inform hi friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz ; such as

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazins,	Hosiery,
Gloves,	&c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassion, bombazine, & crape dresses ; gentlemen's woolen garments such as dress, frock and great coats, sur touts, vests, and pantaloons—dyed an pressed without ripping.—Dresses colored for One Dollar each.

He will also clean gentlemen's wollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and wollen table cloths cleansed also.

☞ All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Portsmouth.

Newport, April 30

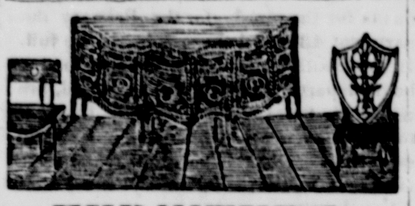
NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Consisting of a large Assortment—with some new and popular Pieces—just re ceived and for sale at the Book and Sta tionary Store of

WM. A. BARBER

May 10th.



FURNITURE.

W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL

offer for sale at their Ware Room,

No 5 CHURCH-ST,

a general assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE

embracing nearly every article usually found in a Furniture Store.

Among them are **SOFAS**, va rious styles, several quite new, at prices cheaper than ever before offered in Newport. Secretarys, a new pattern ; mahogany tables, work tables, wash-stands, Bedsteads, &c. in every variety of fashion or price. Also, at the Store lately occupied by Milton Hall in Church st. (in the building formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church as a vestry, or more recently by the Tippecanoe Club.)

A select assortment of fashionable

CHAIRS,

consisting in part of Grecian and plain imitation Rose Wood and stained, cane and flag seats, common flag seat, imitation and other wooden seats ; rocking, high, and low, with and without arms or rockers

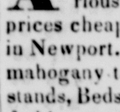
Willow Cradles, Waggons, Toy Cradles and Chairs, Boys Wheelbarrows, painted Cradles, toilet Tables, light Stands, wash Stands.

Also, a large lot of cheap **Bedsteads** well worth the attention of purchasers.

The whole will be sold at prices adapted to the times. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to walk through the rooms and examine for themselves.

MATTRASES of curled hair, moss, cotton or wool, made to order at short notice. April 10th 1841.

BOARDING HOUSE.



THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street. for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House. and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

Newport, Dec, 12

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

THE Subscriber having be en duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

MARGARET MASON,

late of Newport, Widow, dec. and having qualified himself according to law, for performance said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRIS. GRANT PERRY, *Adm'r*

Newport, March 13, 1841.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport Administratrix on the Estate of

JAMES L. LANGLEY,

late of Newport, Mariner, dec. and having given bond according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for adjustment and and all those indebted to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH LANGLEY, *Adm'x*

Newport, April 17, 1481

WARREN ACADEMY

A. B. L. MYERS, A. M. Principal.

THE Principal of this Institution, has recently made arrangements to receive into his own family, a limited number of, Boys, where they will be carefully instructed in all the branches of classical or English education. The number of borders is limited to ten. It is confidently belived, that no school in the State can hold out greater inducements to either parent or scholar, than the *Warren Academy*, under its present arrangements ;—The boarders are constantly under the care of the Principal, or some other competent person, who will as far as practical, superintend the exercises of the pupils, and arrange their sports.

☞ Price of Board $2 per week, or board and washing, $2 25.—Tuition per Qr. from $4 to $6.—Or Scholars will be received into the family, and all expences included, at $150 per year ; or $75 per term of 23 weeks each.

REFERENCES,

Rev. F. Vinton, Newport,
" John H. Rouse, Wickford,
" Shipley, Wilbar, Wilbroham, Ms.
" George M. Randall, Fall River,
" B. R. Allen, Barrington,
" Thomas Shepherd, Bristol.
Capt. Joel Abbot, Charlestown Ny Yard,
" S. Mauran, and N. M. Wheaton, Esq. of Warren.

Warren, (R. I.) March 19, 1841.

BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

No. 70, Thames-Street.

D. GOFF returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support he has received since he has been in Newport, and assures them that no pains will be spared to merit their future patronage.

Loaf Bread warranted not to turn sour in the hottest weather—Crackers. Cakes, &c. of the best quality.

Brown Bread, only 10 cents a Loaf

☞ Customers without exception, are requested to supply themselves with Bread on Saturday for Sunday, as my shop will not be opened at any time on that day.

Newport, April 3—6m.

FRUIT TREES for Sale.

1500 Apple trees—being a choice selection of Fifty different kinds of Fruit, suitable for setting Orchards, many of the Trees have produced Fruit in the Nursery.—*Also*, A few Peach Trees.—The above Trees will be ready o inspection or delivery, after the 14th of 4th month, (April,)

Wanted Immdiately. Two or three men to work upon a Farm for 6 or 7 months.—I also wish to contract for the laying of 250 cords of Stone, in mortar, and for the digging of a Well.—For Sale, a light one horse Carriage (with two seats) and a good Harness but little worn.—Apply to

JONATHAN DENNIS, jun.

Portsmouth, R. I. 4th, mo. 9th, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated and Valuable FARM, laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1-2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall ; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair ; also a good well of excellent soft water ; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for $60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard ; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit ; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

LONDON PRINTS.

A LOT of Splendid London Prints Spring patterns,—*Also*, Mourning Prints, Just received and for Sale by

March 27, H. SESSIONS

☞ **NOTICE.**

MOFFIT & BOSWORTH keeps constantly on hand, at their Shop in Spring street, a few rods East of the State-House, *WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES & DOORS* of various kinds, and at the lowest prices.

Newport, March 20.

Botanic Medicines,

JUST received and for sale by C. B. PECKHAM.

One door above Wm Wilbor's, Mill-St.

☞ VAPOR BATHS can also behad at the same place Jan. 20

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of *Wm. E. Thurston, Mary Ann Thurston, Benj H. Thurston*, and *Abby S. Thurston*, minors, Children of WM. THURSTON, late of Newport, dec, and having given bond as the law directs, is fully empowered to do all needful acts as Guardian aforesaid, and hereby requests all persons to govern themselves accordingly.

RUTH C. THURSTON, *Guardian.*

Newport, March 12, 1841.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH!!

Dr S. O. RICHARDSON'S Sherry Wine Bitters,

ARE the only sure remedy fo Dyspepsia and Jaundice that has ever been discovered—and their general use for 32 ears, with recommendations from the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and editorial notices from the Boston Morning Post, Daily Mail, Plymouth Memorial, Barnstable Patriot, Essex Banner, Lowell Patriot, Bunker Hill Aurora, Portsmouth Gazette, Dover Gazette, Northern Star, Lincoln Telegraph, N. Y. Evening Signal, &c must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit

They give Life, elasticity and vigor, to the viscera, promote the peristaltic action, cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the most certain remedy or all those prevalent Diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice Liver Complaints, Heartburn, Dizziness, Head-ache, Wandering or settled pains, Sinking faintness, Sour stomach, loss of appetite, Weakness of the limbs, Nervous debility, Costiveness, piles, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach & bowels.

They are the unrivalled and efficacious compound of a REGULAR PHYSICIAN, and graduate of the New-Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of Medicine his profession.

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they are of such a nature that they may be taken for any length of time by invalids of any age, without injuring the system or exposing it to take cold.

Orders from Agents, merchants, traders, apothecaries and dealers in medicines, will be punctually attended to, and sent to any part of the country, safely packed in boxes.

A liberal discount will be allowed on the sale

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover-street Boston, and in most Towns in the New-England States.

☞ *PRICE 75 CENTS* per Bottle—50 Cents per paper.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor, John Easton, S. Sterne, G. Knowles, jun. and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in Portsmouth.

Newport, May 1.

DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to call publicat tention to this admirable preparation for PULMONARY DISEASES—especially *Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Spiting Blood, Asthma, Bronchial Affections Hooping Cough*, &c. It is used and very highly approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that trial of its efficacy will be its best recommendation.

DR JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York,) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1836, says "He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and horseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation t was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—— Mrs. Delks, Salem N. J.——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured the same complaint by one bottle——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption was perfectly restored to by three ttles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St James South Carolina was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas, Son one of the Deacons of the Frst Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after having suffered for sixty years with Cough, Asthma and Spitting of Blood, which no remedys or could relive.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia were all orders will be romptly attended to.

WORMS, WORMS,

To remove these troubles ome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNES TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion. To be had at No. 20, South Third-street, Philadelphia.

☞ The above MEDICINE is for Sale by Mrs. ANN M. EDDY, the Agent for Newport, Rhode-Island.

Newport, February 6, 1841.

PURE EXTRACT OF SPANISH SARSAPARILLA—WM BROWN chemist, 431 Washington street Boston has prepared a liquid extract of Sarsaparilla by a steam process without boiling the root. It is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla never before prepared in this or any other country, It has been in constant use for the past six months by some of the first physicians in Boston, and all those who wish to go through a regular course of Sarsaparelia treatment can be referred to them. The preparation contain no other article than the pure Spanish Sarsaparilla, and one great improvemen over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla it is not reduced by adding sugar to form a syrup. This article is well adapted to the practice of physicians, as they can learn by calling on the proprietor, the quantity of Sarsaparilla contained in each bottle.—The quantity required is small compared with the Syrup. It is the cheapest preparation of Sarsaparilla now in use, considering its strength. Price 62 1-2 cts per bottle Dealers and families can be supplied with this valuable article as above. It will be found at retail by most of the druggests throughout the U States.

A copyright is secured for the directions and each direction signed WM. BROWN on the outside.

The above article is a sure remedy for all complaints occasioned by an impure state of the blood, diseases of the skin, scrofula, rheumatism, salt rheum, erysipelas, and to remove the effect of calomel.

Just received a supply and for sale in Newport by R. J. Taylor, I. Balch Providence,—Thornton & Son New Bedford.

Newport March 27, 1841.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHŒNIX BITTERS.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame valsble, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the bountiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the systems and triumphantly mounts the banner or health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dispepsia, Flatuleney, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Costiveness, Diarhœs, Cholera, Feverso, of kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies et of kinds, Sores, scorbutic eruptions and a bad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It s alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL. designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffa 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for te purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents general.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale

R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store No. 148, Thames-street Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box : and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of bot may be there inspected

Newport, May 16, 1840.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiorier of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foterr their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of pedlars.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair ; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfactien to all that have give it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprieter, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil," imprinted on the bottle. In consequence fo a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which a have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusets. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law

None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD

August, 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber now offers to contract to build Bridges over any span, entire of the water, and independent of Piers, at rates per foot, running measure, as follows :—For a single truss and six foot sections, 6 dollars ; for a double truss and six foot section, $9 ; for a trible truss and six foot section, $12 and so on, adding $3 to every section of height ; reckening 12 feet for the width of the bridge. and if double in width, for right and left carriage ways, then the price will be double ; and all measuring must be reckoned from centre of the screws. In all cases, the bridge will be left in the form of a rainbow from shore to shore, of easy crown, unless ordered otherwise for cars to pass.

B. B.—Able security will be given for the accomplishment of all work, and all communications must be addressed post paid, to

ALBERT COTTRELL.

Providence, March 4, 1841.

COUGHS, COLDS.

AND ALL DISEASES of THE LUNGS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deserved the most popular Medicine ever known a America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisic consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 12 years ; and its reputation has been constantly increasing So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and British Provinces, Many families keep t constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Argyle, Nova Scot

In the winter of 1837 and '38, I was seidom with a violent cough, which continued two or three months. My cough was so severe that I was obliged to sit up in bed two or three hours during the night, and I was much reduced in flesh and strength, and my appetite gone. One of my neighbors had a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which he would not sell. He however loaned it to me till I could procure him another. I experienced immediate relief from it. The first opportunity I had, I procured more of it, and to the use of it I ascribe the preservation of my life.

Dec. 17, 1838. JAMES W. LENOX.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition !

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a label, signed by *Sampson Reed. None other can be Genuine.*

☞ The outside Yellow Label will on to on and after December 1839, in addition to that of Sampson Reed, the signature one. JOHN. CUTLER, or his partners.

☞ ONE MORE COUNTERFEIT, *besides th 'American Pulmonary Balsam," and others 'bore alluded to ?*—An attempt has been made to deceive the public by a spurious mixture called "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," some times signed Samuel Lee—said to be prepared by an unprincipled man in Bangor, Me. The name is written in a way to resemble the genuine signature, and is a most foul attempt to deceive the public, and avoid the punishment that awaits actual forgery.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER (late Lowe & Read) wholesale dealers in Drugs. Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No 54. Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents. Aug 22—1y.

Dr. Amory Hunting,	Dr. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abell,	" Timothy Bayle
" Thomas Brown.	" Jery. Ellsworth,
" William Perry,	" Albert Guild.

CASE.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Clay, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. to the Proprietors,

Yours of the 9th inst. was duly received.—A remarkable cure was effected by the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, in the Winter and Spring of 1835. The person, Mr. Moody, had been sick a long time with the consumption His physician had given him up. He was reduced so low as to be unable to help himself and was raising a large quantity of blood, when he commenced using the Balsam, which effected a complete cure, and he is now as hale and hearty as ever he was. Mr. Moody has removed from this town but he has promised me a more detailed account of his case, which I will forward you. C. S. CLAY.

Kingston, N. Y. June 25, 1838.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public, Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam." "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam, "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—"*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and see that has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

☞ The above Balsam, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, August 22.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

JOHN R. SHEARMAN,

ate of Newport, deceased, repres'd insolvent hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Office of B. B. Howland, on the 2d Saturdays in June, July and August, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining said claims.

ISAAC BURDICK,
JOHN N. BARLOW,
B. B. HOWLAND, } *Commissi rs*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN P. NORMAN, *Adm'r*

Newport, Feb 5, 1841.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER WORT.

A COUGH is always Dangerous. In all changeable and severe climate, it is important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result, In all Lung complaints, Mr is. M Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwor be justly esteemed of infinite value, It h been used for eight or ten years with unparalled success, and many individuals might named, who, but for its healing virtues and renovating powers, would not be present now to testify to its efficacy,

☞ THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Thames-st.

March 30.